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### Response to Your Detailed Action

Dear Mr. To,

I filed a patent application in your office, INTEGRATED DATABASE DATA EDITING SYSTEM, on 10/02/2000 (#09/677,493). I sent the Clean Version of Amendment to you on 08/12/2002 and faxed the Marked Up Version to you on 02/05/2003 as well as two letters on 08/12/2002 and 02/27/2003. We had a telephone conversation on 05/07/2003. This letter is to response to your "Office Action Summary" and "Detailed Action" on 05/15/2003. Attached is the updated Reference List. The following is my detailed response corresponding to each item of your letter:

#2. My patent application relates to the integrated computer relational database data editing system which remotely accesses and edits the database data contents, and also designs and administrates the relational database through either intranet or Internet. The system includes the client computer side Graphic User Interfaces (GUIs) and tools and server computer side "middle-ware" software. My patent application meets the requirements of "Novelty" and "Usability" by USPTO. There is no any prior art similar to my patent application.

#3. Gill et al. (US Patent No. 6,005,560) teach a multi-media presentation system for coordinating access to multi-media presentation data and related information, similar to a computer desktop publishing system for composing and editing a single composite data file for presentation and layout. Gill's system does not relate to the

computer relational databases and represents a totally different entity as my present invention relates to the integrated database data editing system.

Regarding my Claim 1, Gill et al. do not teach anything related to relational database as my invention relates to the integrated database data editing system. Gill et al. (col. 4, lines 43-51) teach the utility programs that communicate with the multi-media object files supplied by the file server (not database) for staff members, which is totally different from my Claim 1 (i) where the client computer retrieves database data from remote database, edits the data and sends the data back to the original database. Gill et al. do not explicitly indicate if the file server is located in the same computer or remote computer through either intranet or Internet (because the technologies are totally different for local PC applications, client/server in intranet, and client/server in Internet).

Gill et al. (col. 4, 66-67) teach a text editing unit to create and modify the text of a multi-media object which is different from my Claim 1 (ii) where the client computer directly edit the database data without writing detail codes.

Gill et al. (col. 4, line 66, col. 5, lines 1-18, Fig. 1, 64A-D) use the text editor, picture editor, movie editor and sound editor to edit the multi-media objects, which is not similar to my Claim 1 (iii) where the client computer uses a plurality of commercial text and multimedia data editors to directly edit the large text and binary data types from the database. There are many commercial multimedia editors available. My invention directly first implements these commercial editors as elements of the editing tools to edit the database data, which is just like that the architects use bricks to build a building.

Gill et al. (col. 8, lines 49-62) use a staff member's logon name and password to control the access to multimedia objects, which is different from my Claim 1 (iv) where the user authentication and access control mechanisms to the client GUIs and the remote database are implemented for the integrated database data editing system (the detailed mechanisms is implemented by the ordinary people skilled in the art).

Regarding my Claim 2, Gill et al. (col. 17, lines 1-5) teach a Hot Text Panel which is different from my Claim 2 (i) where the database data on each cell is defaulted as read only. Gill et al. (col. 16, lines 46-49) teach a picture object and pop-up menu and window which is different from my Claim 2 (ii) where the small text data is directly edited by mouse single-clicking. Gill et al. (col. 16, lines 35-40) teaches the object definition data used to define the multi-media presentation which is different from my Claim 2 (iii) where the table cell contains a small icon as a place holder for the large database data types. Gill et al. (col. 16, lines 48-49) teach a pop-up menu and window for the multi-media objects which is different from my Claim 2 (iv) where the data editor is popped-up for loading the remote database data. Gill et al. (col. 5, lines 1-33) teach a multi-media object retrieval unit connected to a plurality of editing components (editors) which is different from my Claim 2 (v) where the type of data editors depends on the database data type. The pop-up "menu" and "window" is one of the industry standards for Windows form layout. Gill et al. uses this standard to implement the different entity as compared to my invention.

Regarding my Claim 4, I use the industry standards of Windows frame layout (header panel and detail panel) and mouse action (double-click) to implement the user

interfaces. Koppolu et al. (US Patent No. 5,801,701) teach a computer method and system for interacting with a containee object contained within a container object, more specifically, an Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) method and system in Microsoft Windows environment. Koppolu et al. (Fig. 32, 3204, VAC1, VAC2, VAC3) use icons on the left panel to represent the compound documents which is different from my Claim 4 where the databases are listed on the header panel.

Gill et al. (col. 16, lines 48-49) teach the pop-up menu and window and line implement multi-media objects which is different from my Claim 4 (i) where the detail panel is popped-up to represent a database. Gill et al. (col. 15, lines 5-8) teach a "hot text" by clicking the mouse which is different from Claim 4 (ii) where a database table is popped-up by mouse double-clicking.

Regarding my claim 6, Gill et al. (col. 12, lines 57-67) teach that the multi-media data comes from a plurality of sources including downloading from Internet which is different from my Claim 6 where the client/server version of the integrated database data editing system is deployed and run on the intranet.

#4. My Claim 3 teaches that the database data editing system contains a Database Data Manager comprising a Header Panel and a Detail Panel which is totally different entity from those of Gill et al. (US Patent No. 6,005,560) and Koppolu et al. (US Patent No. 5,801,701). All the Windows software applications follow the industry standards of Windows Graphic User Interface forms and layouts. My invention relates to the totally different entity compared to other Windows GUI applications.

Koppolu et al. (Fig. 32, 3203, 3204, 3205) teach a Window application form including menus, left panel and right panel which relates to the different entity as my invention. Koppolu et al. (col. 3, lines 66-67, col. 4. lines 1-3, actually relates to Fig 22-24) teach the diagrams of three function implementations which are different from my Claim 3 where the integrated database data editing system contains a Database Data Manager and the detailed implementation of the Database Data Manager is achieved by the ordinary people skilled in the art.

#5 My Claim 7 teaches that the web version of the integrated database data editing system is deployed and run on the Internet and also intranet which is implemented the security features of the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Socket Layer (SSL) (the database data communication between the client and server computers through the standard Internet protocols which can pass any network infrastructures, routers and firewalls). Gill et al. teach a multi-media presentation system. Tepper et al. (US Patent No. 5,815,665) teach an Online Brokering Service providing user authentication and billing services to anonymously and securely purchase online services. None of them teach the entity as my invention.

Gill et al. (col. 13, lines 58-67) teach a method to place the text objects and picture objects which is different from my Claim 7 where the web version of integrated database data editing system is implemented PKI and SSL and deployed on Internet.

Teper et al. (col. 17, lines 23-33) teach a method to encrypt data by session key and also by SSL. The Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) technology has been widely used as an industry standard since 1970's and the Secure Socket Layer (SSL) is also widely

used as an industry standard for many Internet applications. So far, both PKI and SSL are the best technologies and standards for Internet and other network application security through standard network communication protocols.

#6. My Claim 5 teaches the Detail Panel of the Database Data Manager comprising multiple functions for editing and managing the remote database through either intranet or Internet which is different from those of Gill et al., Koppula et al. and Moursund (US Patent No. 5,644,793).

Gill et al. teach a multi-media presentation system which is different from my Claim 5 where the Detail Panel contains multiple functions to remotely access, edit and manage the database.

Koppula et al. (col. 7, lines 53-64) teach a method to edit the containee object (such as a spreadsheet data) in a word processor which is different from my Claim 5 (i) where the DB Designer is used to creating and modify the remote database through either intranet or Internet.

Moursund teaches a system and method for adding a button or other type of control to a tool bar or other region of a Windows form. Moursund (Fig. 4G, 112, col. 5, lines 39-45) teaches the tool bar of the Microsoft Access GUIs with some functions of the Access Database which is different from my Claim 5 where all the functions of Database Data Manager Detail Panel are separated from the remote database and are used to remotely access, edit and manage the database through either intranet or Internet. Microsoft Access is a very simple PC relational database with very limited functions. The Access GUIs cannot be separated from the database and both GUIs and database can only run in the same PC. Further more, Microsoft Access only support small data types but not the large text and binary data types. As I mentioned above, the technologies for PC application, client/server in intranet and client/server in Internet are totally different.

Throughout the specifications and claims of my patent application, I use as much as possible the meaningful and standard glossary and terminology for the purpose to be clearly and precisely understood and made use by the ordinary people skilled in the art. I try to avoid the obscure and unclear words such as "apparatus", "objects" or "means".

I believe that my invention is very significant in both technology and economy aspects and is highly patentable. I hope that it will get approved as soon as possible. Attached is the updated Reference List. If you have as further concerns or questions, please let me know. Thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George G. Yang".

George Guang Yang, Ph.D.